

IN THE CLAIMS

1-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently Amended) A method of assessing a risk of a terrorist attack on a site comprising the steps of:

calculating a probability that a terrorist attack on the site will occur;

calculating a vulnerability to the terrorist attack on the site, the vulnerability being based on a susceptibility to the terrorist attack and a consequence of the terrorist attack, the susceptibility being based on an accessibility determined from a model of the physical environment of the site and for a weapon, delivery system and specific target at the site;

[[and]]

calculating a relative risk based on the probability and vulnerability;

storing the calculated relative risk in a computer memory; and

using the calculated relative risk for assessing the risk of a terrorist attack

wherein the ~~calculating~~ step[[s]] of calculating a probability is [[are]] performed using an artificial intelligence network, and wherein a plurality of approach vectors are determined for delivery of the weapon by the delivery system to the specific target at the site.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 13, wherein the artificial intelligence network is a Bayesian network.

15-41. (Cancelled)

42. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein the ~~accessibility~~ specific target is determined for a weapon, delivery system and specific target at the site chosen by a user.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 42, wherein a plurality of approach vectors are determined for delivery of the weapon by the delivery system to the specific target at the site.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43, wherein countermeasures along the approach vectors are evaluated and the approach vectors are modified in response to the countermeasures where necessary.

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of modifying the physical model of the site to add at least one additional countermeasure and recalculating the accessibility for the modified physical model.

46. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the approach vectors are determined using a weighted graph search technique.

47. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the accessibility is based on accessibility values for multiple approach vectors.

48. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the probability is based at least in part on a trigger.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the trigger is an historical event.

50. (New) A device for assessing a risk of a terrorist attack on a site comprising:

a memory; and

a processor connected to the memory;

wherein the processor is configured to perform the steps of

calculating a probability that a terrorist attack on the site will occur;

calculating a vulnerability to the terrorist attack on the site, the vulnerability being based on a susceptibility to the terrorist attack and a consequence of the terrorist attack, the susceptibility being based on an accessibility determined from a model of the physical environment of the site and for a weapon, delivery system and specific target at the site; and

calculating a relative risk based on the probability and vulnerability;

wherein probability is calculated using an artificial intelligence network, and wherein a plurality of approach vectors are determined for delivery of the weapon by the delivery system to the specific target at the site.

51. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the artificial intelligence network is a Bayesian network.

52. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the specific target is chosen by the user.

53. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the processor is further configured to evaluate the countermeasures along the approach vectors and modify the approach vectors in response to the countermeasures where necessary.

54. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the processor is further configured to perform the steps of modifying the physical model of the site to add at least one additional countermeasure and re-calculating the accessibility for the modified physical model.

55. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the approach vectors are determined using a weighted graph search technique.

56. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the accessibility is based on accessibility values for multiple approach vectors.

57. (New) The device of claim 50, wherein the probability is based at least in part on a trigger.

58. (New) The device of claim 57, wherein the trigger is an historical event.